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Part IV
International cooperation for development

Section 17
International drug control

(Programme 13 of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005)**

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* The approved programme budget will subsequently be issued in final form as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/58/6/Rev.1).

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Section 17
International drug control

(Programme 13 of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005)

Overview

17.1 The programme is implemented by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), which was established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/179 of 21 December 1990. The Programme implements a broad range of drug control activities worldwide and is entrusted with the leadership and coordination of action within the United Nations system in response to global drug-abuse-related problems.

17.2 The Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (ODCCP), with headquarters at the Vienna International Center, was established by the Secretary-General in accordance with his reform programme, described in part two, section V, of document A/51/950, dated 14 July 1997. The Secretary-General also decided that the former Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division would be reconstituted as the Centre for International Crime Prevention (CICP). On 1 October 2002, the name of the organization was changed to the Office on Drugs and Crime in accordance with the Secretary-General's bulletin ST/SGB/2002/11. Together, the Centre and UNDCP form the Office on Drugs and Crime and are under the responsibility of the Executive Director.

17.3 The activities for which the Programme is responsible fall within the framework of programme 13, International drug control, of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005, as revised in 2002. The programme was designated in the medium-term plan a priority area of work for the period 2002-2005.

17.4 The overall objective of the programme is the reduction of drug production, trafficking, abuse and related crime through concerted international action. The mandate of the programme is derived from the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. By its resolutions S-17/2 of 23 February 1990 and S-20/2, S-20/3 and S-20/4 of 10 June 1998, the General Assembly reinforced and updated the mandates. In addition, relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 42/4 and 42/11 on the follow-up to the decisions and resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session guide the work of the programme.

17.5 The Programme has normative functions stemming from the international drug control treaties and specific mandates of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. These include the provision of secretariat services to the International Narcotics Control Board and to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, its subsidiary bodies, and to intergovernmental conferences, as well as initiatives aimed at promoting adherence to those treaties and the inclusion of their provisions in national legislation and their effective implementation.

17.6 The Programme supports Member States in enhancing the impact of their drug control efforts through more effective cooperation and coordination and in the preparation of national drug control strategies and plans. It promotes subregional cooperation arrangements aimed at identifying and addressing specific drug control problems of common concern. Opportunities for cooperation at the regional and global levels are also identified and fostered.

17.7 The Programme also functions as a repository of expertise on issues such as precursor control, the establishment of standards for chemical analysis and quality control, anti-money-laundering measures, drug control legislation, yield assessment, alternative development and relevant aspects of drug abuse prevention and treatment.

17.8 The Programme focuses on advocacy and awareness-raising, developing partnerships and mainstreaming drug-related issues and the international response thereto. The Programme carries out its activities in collaboration with other departments/offices of the Secretariat, including the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs; the coordination machinery of the United Nations system including the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, the High Level Committee on Programmes, the United Nations Development Group and the United Nations Communications Group, etc.; the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) secretariat and co-sponsors, other funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system; as well as entities external to the United Nations such as intergovernmental, interregional, regional and national organizations, non-governmental organizations and academic and scientific institutions. Such collaboration and cooperation include the preparation of reports, participation in meetings, briefings, technical and substantive support, the sharing of information and experience, and collaboration in the delivery of technical assistance. The New York office of the Office on Drugs and Crime helps facilitate this coordination and ensures that the office in Vienna keeps abreast of developments at Headquarters and in North America and takes advantage of opportunities for cooperation with other organizations.

17.9 The Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, established by the General Assembly as from 1 January 1992, provides extrabudgetary support for the operational activities of the Programme, concentrating on technical cooperation at the national, subregional, regional and global levels. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the main policy-making body on drug control issues, is authorized by the General Assembly to approve, on the basis of the Executive Director's proposals and taking into account the comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, both the Fund's programme budget and the support budget, other than expenditures borne by the regular budget of the United Nations.

17.10 The network of field offices, financed through extrabudgetary resources primarily to facilitate technical cooperation, contributes in a major way to the dialogue with Governments in furtherance of their normative obligations. Similarly, the existence of technical expertise that supports the normative work provides a valuable underpinning for the technical cooperation activities. The field network also provides support to the activities of CICP. In this regard, the overall programme of work is developed in coordination with the Centre and joint institutional mechanisms promote synergies and reduce duplication of efforts.

17.11 For the biennium 2004-2005, in line with the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session (resolution S-20/2), the Programme will support Governments in incorporating the strategies and recommendations of the General Assembly into national, regional and international drug-control-related policies within the agreed time frames. Support will also be provided to Member States in introducing new or enhanced demand reduction strategies, policies and programmes by the year 2004, in accordance with the Political Declaration. In particular, the Programme will increase its efforts, in partnership with UNAIDS, to address drug abuse as part of the struggle against the spread of HIV/AIDS. The Programme will facilitate the adoption and implementation of national drug control legislation by Member States and will promote measures to enhance judicial cooperation among countries pursuant to the 1998 Convention, as well as actions related to the action plan against the illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors and measures to counter money-

laundering. Efforts in this area will focus on States crossed by new or existing drug, precursors or money-laundering routes and potential substitute States with weak drug control laws or enforcement capability. As a direct follow-up to the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development adopted by the Assembly (resolution S-20/4 E), the programmes for alternative development will continue with an emphasis on the sustainability of development in drug-producing areas. The illicit crop monitoring programme will also continue with a focus on guaranteeing continuous support to the various monitoring activities in the main illicit crop-producing countries.

17.12 The Programme will continue to pursue its activities related to gender mainstreaming. In the area of demand reduction, all outputs related to data collection and epidemiology will collect data disaggregated by sex and, as necessary and appropriate, undertake a gender analysis of the data. Furthermore, alternative development programmes and international cooperation for that purpose will incorporate the gender dimension by ensuring equal conditions for women and men to participate in the development process, including design and implementation. Other planning or policy-making exercises will continue to include gender among the dimensions under discussion.

17.13 In implementing the Programme, full consideration will be given to the principles and relevant targets of the United Nations Millennium Declaration. The Programme will align its structure and activities, in line with the Secretary-General's programme of reform, to strengthen its relationships with the crime programme, including that programme's counter-terrorism elements, as part of an integrated strategy. The Programme will thus enhance its ability to confront successfully all forms of transnational organized crime, including trafficking in illicit drugs and terrorism.

17.14 The Programme's main expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement for the biennium 2004-2005 are detailed, together with required resources, under the programme of work, as well as under executive direction and management. The overall framework of these expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement is shown in table 17.1.

Table 17.1 **Framework of expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement by component**

Component	*Number of expected accomplishments*	*Number of indicators of achievement*
Executive direction and management	1	2
Programme of work		
1. Coordination and promotion of international drug control	3	3
2. International drug control monitoring and policy-making	14	15
3. Demand reduction: prevention and reduction of drug abuse, treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers	5	5
4. Supply reduction: elimination of illicit crops and suppression of illicit drug trafficking	9	11
Total	**32**	**36**

17.15 The resources required for the biennium 2004-2005 under this section amount to $17,224,400, reflecting an increase of $930,700 (or 5.7 per cent at 2002-2003 rates). The increase is the result of a range of adjustments in the activities and related resources proposed for this section, which may be summarized as follows:

(a) Establishment of four new posts (2 P-4, 2 P-3 and 1 General Service) as follows ($395,600): (i) under subprogramme 2, International drug control monitoring and policy-making: one P-4 post and one General Service post to strengthen the Precursor Control Unit; (ii) under

subprogramme 4, Supply reduction: elimination of illicit crops and suppression of illicit drug trafficking: one P-4 to provide continued technical support to activities related to the eradication of illicit drug crops and alternative development, and one P-3 to undertake the development of standards in drug testing, preparation of best practice guidelines, and to provide an international frame of reference for national laboratories and for scientific support for drug control activities;

(b) The delayed impact of two new posts (1 P-4 and 1 P-3) approved for the biennium 2002-2003 ($184,500);

(c) The reclassification of one P-4 post to the P-5 level in subprogramme 2, to strengthen the Narcotics Control and Estimates Unit ($42,000);

(d) An increase of $308,600 in non-post resources, being the net result of increased requirements for consultants and experts, contractual services, travel of staff, hospitality, supplies and materials, and furniture and equipment, offset by reductions in non-staff compensation and general operating expenses.

17.16 The amount of extrabudgetary resources, estimated at $170,953,500 for the biennium 2004-2005, represents 90.4 per cent of the total resources available to this programme. The existing arrangements for intergovernmental review and management of these extrabudgetary funds provide for the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to approve biennial budgets to govern the use of such extrabudgetary resources.

17.17 The issue of publications as a part of the programme of work has been reviewed in the context of each subprogramme. It is anticipated that recurrent and non-recurrent publications will be issued as shown below in summary and as distributed in the outputs information for each subprogramme.

Table 17.2 **Summary of publications**

Publications	*2000-2001 actual*	*2002-2003 estimate*	*2004-2005 estimate*
Recurrent	67	131	193
Non-recurrent	8	22	6
Total	**75**	**153**	**199**

17.18 The estimated percentage distribution of resources under this section would be as shown in table 17.3.

Table 17.3 Percentage distribution by component

Component	*Regular budget*	*Extrabudgetary*
A. Policy-making organs		
1. Commission on Narcotic Drugs	2.5	-
2. International Narcotics Control Board	3.8	-
Subtotal A	**6.3**	**-**
B. Executive direction and management	**5.6**	**0.8**
C. Programme of work		
Subprogramme 1. Coordination and promotion of international drug control	5.8	8.8
Subprogramme 2. International drug control monitoring and policy-making	49.6	2.6
Subprogramme 3. Demand reduction: prevention and reduction of drug abuse, treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers	6.0	24.9
Subprogramme 4. Supply reduction: elimination of illicit crops and suppression of illicit drug trafficking	26.7	59.9
Subtotal C	**88.1**	**96.2**
D. Programme support	-	3.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table 17.4 Resource requirements by component

(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Component	*2000-2001 expenditure*	*2002-2003 appropriation*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*2004-2005 estimate*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
Policy-making organs	874.4	1 129.1	(43.1)	(3.8)	1 086.0	48.3	1 134.3
Executive direction and Management	1 556.1	1 518.0	(555.9)	(36.6)	962.1	56.8	1 018.9
Programme of work	11 596.0	13 646.6	1 529.7	11.2	15 176.3	749.1	15 925.4
Total	**14 026.5**	**16 293.7**	**930.7**	**5.7**	**17 224.4**	**854.2**	**18 078.6**

(2) *Extrabudgetary*[a]

	2000-2001 expenditure	*2002-2003 estimate*	*2004-2005 estimate*
Subtotal	**146 962.3**	**166 560.6**	**170 953.5**
Total (1) and (2)	**160 988.8**	**182 854.3**	**189 032.1**

[a] Includes all resources under the Fund of United Nations International Drug Control Programme, including the biennial support budget and Programme-funded projects implemented by the Programme, other international and non-governmental organizations and Governments as well as resources for projects funded by the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships.

Table 17.5 **Post requirements**

Category	Established regular budget posts		Temporary posts: Regular budget		Temporary posts: Extrabudgetary		Total	
	2002-2003	2004-2005	2002-2003	2004-2005	2002-2003	2004-2005	2002-2003	2004-2005
Professional and above								
USG	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
D-2	1	1	-	-	3	3	4	4
D-1	2	2	-	-	11	11	13	13
P-5	6	7	-	-	32	32	38	39
P-4/3	30	32	-	-	77	77	107	109
P-2/1	9	9	-	-	23	17	32	26
Subtotal	**49**	**52**	**-**	**-**	**146**	**140**	**195**	**192**
General Service								
Principal level	3	3	-	-	27	27	30	30
Other level	21	22	-	-	62	62	83	84
Subtotal	**24**	**25**	**-**	**-**	**89**	**89**	**113**	**114**
Other categories								
Local level	-	-	-	-	59	59	59	59
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**59**	**59**	**59**	**59**
Total	**73**	**77**	**-**	**-**	**294**	**288**[a]	**367**	**365**

[a] Includes all extrabudgetary posts of the Programme funded under the biennial support budget of the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, as well as posts established under project activities executed by the Programme, with the exception of local posts established under projects at the country level.

A. Policy-making organs

Resource requirements (before recosting): $1,086,000

17.19 There are two policy-making organs of the United Nations concerned with international drug control, namely, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, established in 1946 as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council, and the International Narcotics Control Board, an independent technical body, established by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961. The Commission has specific mandates derived from the international drug control treaties and serves as the governing body of UNDCP. The secretariat of UNDCP provides substantive services to both organs.

17.20 The 53-member Commission on Narcotic Drugs holds regular annual sessions at Vienna, as well as a biennial resumed session during odd-numbered years devoted to administrative and budgetary matters. The Commission has established subsidiary bodies to coordinate the mechanisms for drug law enforcement cooperation at the regional level. These subsidiary bodies include the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, to which there are 23 representatives, and the regional meetings of the operational heads of national drug law enforcement agencies for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and for Latin America and the Caribbean. Their meetings also bring together observers from regional intergovernmental organizations that are active in support of drug law enforcement.

17.21 The International Narcotics Control Board is a treaty body consisting of 13 members, 3 elected from among candidates proposed by the World Health Organization and 10 from among candidates proposed by Governments. It is the Board's responsibility to promote government compliance with the provisions of the international drug control treaties and to assist them in this effort. Pursuant to the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, the Board is required to hold at least two sessions per year. At its sixty-ninth session, held in November 2000, the Board decided, by its decision 69/57, to hold three sessions every year. The Board also maintains ongoing discussions with Governments through regular consultations and confidential country missions, in order to further the aims of the treaties. When not in session, the Board depends on its secretariat to carry out its functions.

17.22 Pursuant to article 9 of the 1961 Convention, the Board shall endeavour: (a) to limit the cultivation, production, manufacture and use of drugs to an adequate amount required for medical and scientific purposes; (b) to ensure their availability for such purposes; and (c) to prevent illicit cultivation, production and manufacture of, and illicit trafficking in and use of, drugs. The 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances and the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances assigned additional mandates to the Board with respect to the control of psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals used in illicit drug manufacture. Under the 1988 Convention, the Board evaluates chemicals for possible international control. In addition to its treaty-based responsibilities, the Board was also entrusted with additional tasks by the Economic and Social Council as well as the General Assembly at its twentieth special session on the world drug problem, held in 1998.

17.23 The Board monitors whether the treaties are being applied throughout the world by examining and analysing the information it receives from some 209 countries and territories. Through its continuous evaluation of national efforts, the Board may be able to recommend actions and suggest adjustments to both international and national control regimes. The results of its analyses and evaluations are discussed and reviewed in the course of the Board sessions.

Table 17.6 **Resource requirements**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2002-2003*	*2004-2005 (before recosting)*	*2002-2003*	*2004-2005*
Non-post	1 129.1	1 086.0	-	-
Total	**1 129.1**	**1 086.0**	-	-

17.24 The non-post resources totalling $1,086,000, based on pattern of expenditure, provide for the travel costs of the members of the Commission, the Subcommission and the Board to attend their meetings, as well as for Board members to conduct local inquiries in accordance with article 14 of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs as amended by the 1972 Protocol.

B. Executive direction and management

Resource requirements (before recosting): $962,100

17.25 The Executive Director is responsible for coordinating and providing effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities, to ensure coherence of actions within the Programme and coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities across the United Nations

system. In that capacity, the Executive Director participates in the work of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for coordination. In parallel, the Executive Director is responsible for providing effective leadership for the activities undertaken by CICP. The responsibilities are combined with those of the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna. The Office of the Director-General is integrated with that of the Executive Director and is supported with resources from the regular budget under section 1.C.

17.26 In addition, the Office of the Executive Director is responsible for the coordination of strategies to implement policies decided by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in the field of drug control. The office also coordinates the formulation of and changes in the proposed programme of work through the programme management plan, promotes coherence of the programme policies and undertakes policy-oriented substantive monitoring of programme activities. In the biennium 2004-2005, focus will be placed on continuing to lead in the development of strategies arising from the decisions made by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session and reviewed by the Commission at its ministerial segment in 2003.

Table 17.7 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective: To ensure full implementation of legislative mandates and compliance with United Nations policies and procedures with respect to the management of the programme of work and of staff and financial resources.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
Programme of work is effectively managed and supported by staff and financial resources	(i) Timely recruitment and placement of staff *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: UNDCP vacancy rate: 7.9 per cent Estimate 2002-2003: UNDCP vacancy rate: 5.0 per cent Target 2004-2005: UNDCP vacancy rate: 4.5 per cent (ii) Full utilization of resources *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: 100 per cent utilization of regular budget; 95 per cent utilization of extrabudgetary resources Estimate 2002-2003: 100 per cent utilization of regular budget; 90 per cent of extrabudgetary resources Target 2004-2005: 100 per cent utilization of regular budget; 90 per cent of extrabudgetary resources

Table 17.8 **Resource requirements**

Category	Resources (thousands of United States dollars) 2002-2003	Resources (thousands of United States dollars) 2004-2005 (before recosting)	Posts 2002-2003	Posts 2004-2005
Regular budget				
Post	1 028.6	787.1	5	3
Non-post	489.4	175.0	-	-
Total	**1 518.0**	**962.1**	**5**	**3**
Extrabudgetary	1 290.1	1 341.6	5	5

17.27 The amount of $962,100 provides for three posts ($787,100) and a reduced amount of $175,000 for non-post resources to enable the office to carry out its functions. The reduction of $555,900 in resources is the result of (a) a reduction of $241,500 for posts owing to the outward redeployment of two posts (1 P-2 and 1 G-5 to subprogramme 4); (b) the outward redeployment of general temporary assistance ($332,400) in support of activities related to specific subprogrammes; and (c) an increase of $18,000 for consultants, staff travel, hospitality and supplies and materials.

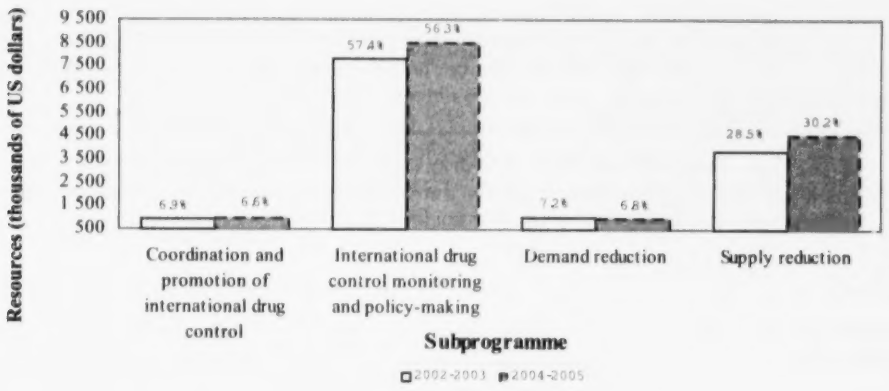
17.28 Extrabudgetary resources provide for five posts (3 Professional and 2 General Service) and are utilized to maintain policy dialogue with Governments on issues, in particular, related to operational activities, as well as to coordinate technical cooperation activities with United Nations entities.

C. Programme of work

Table 17.9 **Resource requirements by subprogramme**

Subprogramme	Resources (thousands of United States dollars) 2002-2003	Resources (thousands of United States dollars) 2004-2005 (before recosting)	Posts 2002-2003	Posts 2004-2005
Regular budget				
1. Coordination and promotion of international drug control	945.0	996.1	3	3
2. International drug control monitoring and policy making	7 828.9	8 551.7	44	46
3. Demand reduction: prevention and reduction of drug abuse, treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers	985.9	1 037.8	4	4
4. Supply reduction: elimination of illicit crops and suppression of illicit drug trafficking	3 886.8	4 590.7	17	21
Total	**13 646.6**	**15 176.3**	**68**	**74**
Extrabudgetary	160 296.8	164 439.3	294	288

Regular budget resource requirements by subprogramme



Subprogramme 1
Coordination and promotion of international drug control

Resource requirements (before recosting): $996,100

17.29 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested primarily in the Division for External Relations of UNDCP. The programme of work has been formulated drawing upon subprogramme 1 of programme 13 of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005.

Table 17.10 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective: The subprogramme aims to promote and ensure the unity of purpose and cohesion of action in drug control by organizations of the United Nations system. It focuses on the mainstreaming, within the inter-agency machinery as well as by the organizations of the system, of issues relating to the causes of drug abuse, production and trafficking in order to facilitate implementation of all relevant international instruments on drug abuse and drug trafficking.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Improved coordination of drug control-related activities throughout the United Nations system with UNDCP providing leadership	(a) Increased reference to the drug dimension in development programmes *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: 16 United Nations agencies Estimate 2002-2003: 16 United Nations agencies Target 2004-2005: 20 United Nations agencies
(b) Coordinated programming and implementation of activities relating to drug control by Governments, regional and subregional institutions and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations	(b) Greater number of civil society and non-governmental organizations dealing with drug control and related activities *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: 700 non-governmental organizations Estimate 2002-2003: 750 non-governmental organizations Target 2004-2005: 1,000 non-governmental organizations
(c) Improved availability of information on the drug problem and related activities, including its gender dimensions, leading to a better understanding of its magnitude among the general public, decision and opinion makers and civil society	(c) Timely receipt by users of information on various aspects of the drug problem *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: 90 million readers, viewers, listeners and visitors to the web site Estimate 2002-2003: 160 million readers, viewers, listeners and visitors to the web site Target 2004-2005: 260 million readers, viewers, listeners and visitors to the web site

External factors

17.30 A significant external factors that may affect the achievement of the expected accomplishments is the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Outputs

17.31 During the biennium, the following outputs will be delivered:

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies (regular budget):

(i) Commission on Narcotic Drugs: parliamentary documentation: biennial report on the status of United Nations system activities to support the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly (1);

(ii) Ad hoc Expert Group: four regional expert group meetings of the Consultative Group for the Computer and Telecommunications System for National and International Drug Control;

(b) Other substantive activities (regular budget):

(i) Recurrent publications: *Bulletin on Narcotics* (biannual); one catalogue of promotional videos; one updated directory of non-governmental organizations active in drug control; *UNODC* newsletter (quarterly); and *World Drug Report* (biennial);

(ii) Booklets, fact sheets, wallcharts, information kits: booklets, public awareness television and radio spots and other promotional material and photographs;

(iii) Press releases, press conferences: press releases and press conferences to maintain and enhance contacts with important international media;

(iv) Special events: coordination of the observance of the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking; two conferences for parliamentarians on major drug control issues and two United Nations Vienna Civil Society Awards; and development of new resource mobilization initiatives and fund-raising through servicing of meetings with donors;

(v) Technical material: design, maintenance and improvements of the Office on Drugs and Crime web site;

(vi) Audio-visual resources: issuance of promotional videos; and maintenance and enhancement of the photographic, slide and film/video lending library.

Table 17.11 **Resource requirements: subprogramme 1**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2002-2003*	*2004-2005 (before recosting)*	*2002-2003*	*2004-2005*
Regular budget				
Post	697.4	697.4	3	3
Non-post	247.6	298.7	-	-
Total	**945.0**	**996.1**	**3**	**3**
Extrabudgetary	14 901.2	15 102.4	28	28

17.32 The amount of $996,100 provides for the continuation of three posts ($697,400) and for four regional expert group meetings mentioned above as well as for staff travel, external printing, and contractual services for the maintenance of drug control standards. The increase in non-post resources relates to increased requirements for staff travel and contractual services.

17.33 The subprogramme is also supported by 28 posts (16 Professional and 12 General Service) funded by extrabudgetary resources. Extrabudgetary resources are used to supplement or expand core activities funded from the regular budget for research and analysis on the drug phenomenon, as well as participation in and contribution to the Inter-Agency Network on Drugs and Crime, organization of special events to mobilize policy makers and civil society organizations, coordination of the observance of International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, fund-raising from Governments and the private sector and the production and dissemination of public information materials for advocacy and public awareness about the drug problem and measures undertaken to address the challenge, and the implementation of information exchange via drug control systems.

Subprogramme 2
International drug control monitoring and policy-making

Resource requirements (before recosting): $8,551,700

17.34 The subprogramme is under the responsibility of the Division for Treaty Affairs. The programme of work has been formulated drawing upon subprogramme 2 of programme 13 of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005.

17.35 The activities pertaining to this subprogramme are covered under the two organizational settings described in table 17.12 below.

Secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board

Table 17.12 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective: To enable the International Narcotics Control Board to carry out its functions effectively through the provision of high-quality support.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Enhanced dialogue between the Board and Governments	(a) Government reactions to Board's evaluations *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: 145 Governments reacting to the Board's findings Estimate 2002-2003: 150 Governments reacting to the Board's findings Target 2004-2005: 170 Governments reacting to the Board's findings

(b) Increased attention to findings and annual reports of the Board by the international community, including the general public	(b) Number of references to the annual report of the Board in the deliberations of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and in world press reports *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: 400 references in world press reports and 60 references by Governments during the deliberations of the Commission Estimate 2002-2003: 500 references in world press reports and 70 references by Governments during the deliberations of the Commission Target 2004-2005: 600 references in world press reports and 80 references by Governments during the deliberations of the Commission
(c) Enhanced monitoring of the licit movement of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and of national control systems	(c) (i) Satisfaction of the Board with the accurate identification of trends in the licit activities related to the movement of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: not available Estimate 2002-2003: data collection methodology to be established Target 2004-2005: data to be collected, survey of Board members results in an average rating of "fully satisfactory" (ii) Number of Board reactions to reports from Governments on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: 2,500 letters to Governments on matters relating to the implementation of the 1961 and 1971 Conventions Estimate 2002-2003: 2,550 letters to Governments on matters relating to the implementation of the 1961 and 1971 Conventions Target 2004-2005: 2,600 letters to Governments on matters relating to the implementation of the 1961 and 1971 Conventions

(d) Maintenance of a proper worldwide balance between supply of and demand for drugs	(d) Improved functioning of consultation mechanisms between raw material-producing nations and consumer nations *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: 11 Governments participating in the annual consultation mechanisms between opiate raw material-producing and consuming nations Estimate 2002-2003: 13 Governments participating in the annual consultation mechanisms between opiate raw material producing and consuming nations Target 2004-2005: 13 Governments participating in the annual consultation mechanisms between opiate raw material-producing and consuming nations
(e) Prevention of diversion of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances into illicit traffic and prevention of the diversion of chemicals used in illicit drug manufacture through the application of appropriate control measures	(e) Number and quantity of diversions detected *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: 1 case/3 million tablets detected in narcotic drugs; 12 cases/13 tonnes detected in psychotropic substances; and 75 cases/1,700 tonnes of chemical diversions and attempted diversions identified Estimate 2002-2003: 0 cases narcotic drugs; 10 cases of psychotropic substances; and 120 cases/2,100 tonnes of chemical diversions and attempted diversions identified Target 2004-2005: 0 cases of narcotic drugs; 8 cases of psychotropic substances; and 192 cases/3,360 tonnes of chemical diversions and attempted diversions identified

(f) Enhanced monitoring of the licit international movement of precursor chemicals and their uses to identify general trends	(f) Satisfaction by the Board with the identification of trends in the licit international movement of precursors and their uses, subject to provision of relevant data by Governments *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: not available Estimate 2002-2003: survey format to be established Target 2004-2005: average survey rating of "fully satisfactory" by Board members
(g) Strengthened working mechanisms and procedures between national and international bodies enabling the discovery of diversions and attempted diversions of precursor chemicals to illicit drug manufacture	(g) Frequency of utilization by Governments of the working mechanisms and procedures maintained to verify the legitimacy of individual transactions to prevent diversions of precursor chemicals into illicit drug manufacture *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: 1,600 letters to Governments on matters relating to the implementation of the 1988 Convention Estimate 2002-2003: 1,650 letters to Governments on matters relating to the implementation of the 1988 Convention Target 2004-2005: 1,700 letters to Governments on matters relating to the implementation of the 1988 Convention
(h) Enhanced identification and assessment of substances for possible international control or inclusion in the limited international special surveillance list	(h) Satisfaction of the Board with the availability of relevant data and information for the Board's own assessment of substances as required under the 1988 Convention *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: not available Estimate 2002-2003: survey format to be established Target 2004-2005: average survey rating of "fully satisfactory" by Board members

External factors

17.36 Significant external factors that may affect the achievement of the expected accomplishments are: (a) the readiness of Governments to fulfil their relevant reporting obligations, including treaty mandated data; and (b) the readiness of Governments to collaborate with each other.

Outputs

17.37 During the biennium 2004-2005, the following outputs will be delivered:

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies:

(i) Economic and Social Council: parliamentary documentation: annual reports of the International Narcotics Control Board;

(ii) International Narcotics Control Board:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: the Board and its Standing Committee on Estimates (120);

b. Parliamentary documentation: reports and documentation on the functioning of the international control over the licit supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and on the monitoring of precursors, including the estimates system for narcotic drugs and the assessment system (12); reports on intersessional developments, Board missions and special studies (4); technical publications on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors and supplements such as estimates of narcotic drugs, as well as any other reports the Board may decide to publish (6); reports on analysis of data to identify new developments in the illicit drug manufacture and evaluation of chemicals (precursors) (2); reports on articles 14, 19 and 22 of the 1961, 1971 and 1988 Conventions, respectively (2); reports on evaluation of follow-up actions by Governments to Board missions (2); reports on progress made by Governments to reduce drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking (2); and reports on whether to initiate amendments of tables I and II of the 1988 Convention (2);

c. Ad hoc expert groups: two ad hoc expert group meetings to assist the Board in the examination of matters related to the implementation of international drug control treaties; and two ad hoc expert group meetings to advise the Board on matters concerning implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, as it relates to precursor control;

(iii) Other international and regional bodies with which the International Narcotics Control Board cooperates: substantive servicing of meetings: International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), Pompidou Group, European Commission, etc. (4 meetings);

(b) Other substantive activities:

(i) Recurrent publications: ad hoc publications prepared pursuant to requests by the International Narcotics Control Board; quarterly update of assessments of medical and scientific requirements for substances included in schedules II, III and IV; two reports of the Board in accordance with article 15 of the 1961 Convention and article 18 of the 1971 Convention; quarterly issues of the *Supplement to Narcotic Drugs: estimated world requirements for 2005 and 2006 and statistics for 2003 and 2004*, and two advance *estimated world requirements; Narcotic Drugs: estimated world requirements for 2005 and 2006 and statistics for 2003 and 2004 (2)*; psychotropic substances statistics for 2001 and 2002 (assessments of medical and scientific requirements for

substances in schedule II, requirements for import authorizations for substances in schedules III and IV) (2); reports of the Board for 2002 and 2003 on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention (2);

(ii) Press releases, press conferences: wide dissemination of International Narcotics Control Board findings and reports to decision makers and the general public; liaison maintained with United Nations information centres; participation in press conferences; responses to requests of media; and contributions to speeches and interventions of members of the Board at international meetings, including the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Economic and Social Council;

(iii) Technical materials:

a. Annual update of the list of narcotic drugs under international control ("yellow list"); annual updates of forms A, B and C for use by Governments to furnish statistical data and estimates to the Board required under the 1961 Convention;

b. Annual update of the list of psychotropic substances under international control ("green list"); annual updates of forms P, A/P and B/P for use by Governments to furnish data required under the 1971 Convention and related Economic and Social Council resolutions; biannual updates of the table reflecting countries' requirements of import authorizations for psychotropic substances in schedules III and IV of the 1971 Convention;

c. Annual updates of the list of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control ("red list"); annual updates of form D used by Governments to furnish data required under article 12 of the 1988 Convention and related Economic and Social Council resolutions;

d. Limited international special surveillance lists of chemicals frequently used in illicit drug manufacture (2);

e. Update of training materials on the control of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors (2);

f. Maintenance and development of two comprehensive databases on licit activities related to narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors;

g. Updates of the information package relevant to the control of precursors and chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (4);

(iv) Promotion of legal instruments:

a. Assessment of the adequacy of estimates of national needs for narcotic drugs, establishment of annual estimates for approval by the Board for Governments that fail to provide them and evaluation of supplementary estimates;

b. Assessment of substances for possible scheduling, rescheduling and descheduling under the 1988 Convention;

c. Studies and analyses of data to identify new developments in the licit supply of and demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, such as amphetamine-type stimulants, and the preparation of comparative analyses;

d. Determination of the legitimacy of international transactions;

e. Consultation with and making of recommendations to the Board and Governments of producing and manufacturing countries, with a view to keeping a balance between supply of and demand for opiates, avoiding proliferation of supply sources and promoting worldwide availability;

f. Ensuring that exporting countries of opiates for medical purposes take assessments into account before authorizing exports and determination of whether assessments for psychotropic substances established by Governments or the Board have been respected;

g. Exchange of information with Governments and competent international bodies on control measures and policy developments and regularly evaluate their appropriateness;

h. Data and its analyses on relevant indicators to assist Governments to better evaluate their needs for narcotic drugs;

i. Data and its analyses on licit manufacture, trade and use patterns of precursors to facilitate identification of suspicious transactions and develop and maintain databases;

j. Data and analyses of information to establish and maintain a special international surveillance list of non-scheduled chemicals to prevent use by traffickers;

k. Identification and investigation of reasons for data inconsistencies and formulation of proposals for remedial action, as appropriate;

l. Identification of new methods and routes of diversion and cooperation in the investigations of suspicious transactions with Governments, Interpol and the World Customs Organization;

m. Determination of whether import and manufacture limits for narcotic drugs set by the Board have been respected;

n. Monitoring of trends in illicit trafficking and diversion of controlled substances such as amphetamine-type stimulants from licit channels into illicit traffic, alerting and suggesting remedial measures to Governments, the International Narcotics Control Board and relevant international bodies;

o. Proposals on additional or alternative measures relating to treaty compliance to Governments, the Board and the Commission;

p. Studies on the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical needs;

(c) Technical cooperation on training courses, seminars and workshops: organization and participation in international training activities, workshops and consultations for national drug control administrators.

Secretariat of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Legal Affairs Section

Table 17.13 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective: To enable the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and its subsidiary bodies to carry out their functions effectively through the provision of high-quality support.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) High-level quality legal advice provided to the Board and the Programme	(a) Satisfaction among Board members with the quality of advice *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: Not available Estimate 2002-2003: survey format to be established Target 2004-2005: survey to be conducted
(b) Enhanced treaty adherence	(b) New States parties to one of the three drug control treaties *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: 13 countries ratifying one of the conventions Estimate 2002-2003: 12 countries ratifying one of the conventions Target 2004-2005: 5 countries ratifying one of the conventions
(c) Strengthened judicial cooperation among Governments, including mutual legal assistance, extradition and cooperation to suppress illicit drug trafficking by sea	(c) An increased number of Governments designating their competent national authorities for mutual legal assistance, extradition and cooperation to suppress illicit drug trafficking by sea *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: 70 additions or changes made to competent national authorities Estimate 2002-2003: 210 additions or changes made to competent national authorities Target 2004-2005: 150 additions or changes made to competent national authorities

(d) Enhanced availability of updated legal information relevant to international drug control to countries and relevant entities	(d) Number of accesses online to the legal library *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: 43,800 accesses Estimate 2002-2003: 90,000 accesses Target 2004-2005: 90,000 accesses
(e) Facilitation of decision-making and provision of effective policy direction by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs arising from its normative and treaty-based functions as well as its capacity as the governing body of UNDCP	(e) Satisfaction with the technical and substantive support provided by the Secretariat to be gauged by the Extended Bureau through a survey of its assessment of the guidance and information provided, on a scale of 1-5 *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: 0 on a scale of 1-5 Estimate 2002-2003: 3 on a scale of 1-5 Target 2004-2005: 3 on a scale of 1-5
(f) Strengthened ability of the Commission to fulfil its mandate to monitor the implementation by Member States of the action plans and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session on the world drug problem	(f) Satisfaction expressed by the Extended Bureau on a scale of 1-5 of the substantive support provided by the Secretariat *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: 0 on a scale of 1-5 Estimate 2002-2003: 3 on a scale of 1-5 Target 2004-2005: 3 on a scale of 1-5

External factors

17.38 Significant external factors that may affect the achievement of the expected accomplishments are the readiness of Governments: (a) to fulfil their relevant reporting obligations, including treaty mandated data; (b) to collaborate with each other; and (c) to bring relevant legal developments to the Programme's attention.

Outputs

17.39 During the biennium 2004-2005, the following outputs will be delivered:

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies:

(i) General Assembly: parliamentary documentation: annual reports on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session, including on the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Demand Reduction (2);

(ii) Economic and Social Council: parliamentary documentation: annual reports of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (2);

(iii) Commission on Narcotic Drugs:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: 32 plenary meetings and 16 meetings of the Committee of the Whole, as well as 3 plenary meetings in the reconvened session of the Commission; 80 plenary meetings and working group sessions of subsidiary bodies of the Commission; and 6 intersessional meetings of the Commission for permanent missions;

b. Parliamentary documentation: annual report of the Executive Director on the operational and normative activities of the Programme (2); annual reports on the meetings of the five subsidiary bodies of the Commission (2); biennial report on progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the year 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session; reports on precursors and chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substance (2); report on the International Narcotics Control Board elections to be held in 2004 (1); annual reports on changes in the scope of control of substances (2); and reports on each action plan and set of measures adopted by Governments on the follow-up to the special session (6);

(iv) Ad hoc expert groups: one ad hoc expert group meeting each on strengthening the legal basis of investigative techniques, including witness protection; and enhancement of judicial cooperation in the field of drug control between Governments;

(b) Other substantive activities:

(i) Recurrent publications: directories of competent national authorities under the international drug control treaties (2); directories on manufacturers of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and their precursors under the international drug control treaties (2); laws and regulations adopted by States parties to the drug control conventions to implement those conventions; legislative index of national laws and regulations promulgated to give effect to international drug control treaties (2); and quarterly issues of competent national authorities under articles 6, 7 and 17 of the 1988 Convention (8);

(ii) Promotion of legal instruments: issuance of approximately 60 notes verbales as notifications under the drug control treaties; provision of legal information and advice to States on becoming parties to the treaties and towards their full implementation; collection, publication and dissemination of national laws and regulations relating to international drug control to implement the drug control conventions, including against money-laundering and precursor control; and contribution to the development of model laws and agreements;

(c) Technical cooperation: legal advice and services relating to memorandums of understanding, contracts and working arrangements with the Programme's partners inside and outside the United Nations system; and provision of legal advice and services to the Programme for the conclusion of subregional cooperation agreements, the financing of activities, the establishment of field offices, the modalities of project execution and the review of contracts.

Table 17.14 Resource requirements: subprogramme 2

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2002-2003*	*2004-2005 (before recosting)*	*2002-2003*	*2004-2005*
Regular budget				
Post	7 089.1	7 500.0	44	46
Non-post	739.8	1 051.7	-	-
Total	**7 828.9**	**8 551.7**	**44**	**46**
Extrabudgetary	4 206.0	4 374.4	17	16

17.40 The amount of $8,551,700 provides for (a) the continuation of 44 posts; (b) the proposed establishment of two new posts (1 P-4 and 1 General Service) to strengthen the Precursor Control Unit; (c) the proposed reclassification of one P-4 post to the P-5 level to strengthen the Narcotics Control and Estimates Unit; (d) the delayed impact of 1 P-3 and 1 P-4 posts established in 2002-2003; and (e) increased non-post requirements, including general temporary assistance redeployed from executive direction and management, consultants, expert group meetings, travel of staff, external printing and other contractual services for the maintenance of the legal database.

17.41 The subprogramme is also supported by 16 posts (8 Professional and 8 General Service) funded by extrabudgetary resources. Information and analysis on the worldwide drug control situation generated by UNDCP activities and Headquarters and in the field, in particular through the UNDCP field offices network entirely funded from extrabudgetary resources, are analysed in reports, conference room papers and background papers submitted to the Commission and to the Board to facilitate the decision-making process. These resources also support the work in precursor controls carried out by the Board and supplement normative work by allowing for in-depth legal advice and assistance to Governments in treaty implementation.

Subprogramme 3
Demand reduction: prevention and reduction of drug abuse, treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers

Resource requirements (before recosting): $1,037,800

17.42 The subprogramme is under the responsibility of the Division for Operations and Analysis. The programme of work has been formulated drawing upon subprogramme 3 of programme 13 of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005.

Table 17.15 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective: To enhance the capacity of Governments to formulate effective demand reduction policies and strategies against drug abuse in line with the guiding principles of drug demand reduction.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Progress made in meeting goals and targets for reducing the demand for drugs established in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session and in the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and its Action Plan and the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS (resolution S-26/2, annex)	(a) Number of Member States having new or enhanced demand reduction strategies and programmes in place *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: 91 Member States Estimate 2002-2003: 99 Member States Target 2004-2005: 115 Member States
(b) The strengthening of existing and establishment of new or enhanced data-collection system in a large number of countries	(b) Number of Member States having operational data-collection system in place *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: 109 Member States Estimate 2002-2003: 115 Member States Target 2004-2005: 125 Member States
(c) Increased use of standardized and harmonized methodologies and key indicators by Member States for the collection of data on drug abuse	(c) Number of Member States using standardized and harmonized methodologies for drug abuse data-collection on at least one of the key indicators *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: 109 Member States Estimate 2002-2003: 115 Member States Target 2004-2005: 125 Member States
(d) More comprehensive demand reduction and HIV/AIDS prevention strategies and programmes, covering one or more aspects of demand reduction, implemented by Member States, with due consideration given to gender and cultural dimensions	(d) Number of Member States having more comprehensive demand reduction and HIV/AIDS prevention strategies and programmes in place *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: 70 Member States Estimate 2002-2003: 79 Member States Target 2004-2005: 95 Member States

(e) Acceptance and use by Member States of various guides produced, focusing on various drug abuse prevention, and treatment issues, including HIV/AIDS prevention, with due consideration given to gender and cultural dimension	(e) Number of Member States reporting use of best practices or guides *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: 70 Member States reporting having effective prevention, treatment and HIV/AIDS prevention programmes in place, based on needs assessments and evaluation results Estimate 2002-2003: 79 Member States reporting having effective prevention, treatment and HIV/AIDS prevention programmes in place, based on needs assessments and evaluation results Target 2004-2005: 95 Member States reporting having effective prevention, treatment and HIV/AIDS prevention programmes in place, based on needs assessments and evaluation results

External factors

17.43 Significant external factors that may affect the achievement of the expected accomplishments are:

(a) The readiness of Member States to: (i) provide timely quality information, including on progress made and on the drug abuse situation; (ii) establish and maintain systems for drug abuse data collection and analysis; (iii) adopt standardized methodologies and key indicators for drug abuse data collection; and (iv) develop and implement new or enhanced demand reduction plans and strategies;

(b) Sufficient willingness on the part of donors to provide funds for (i) Office on Drugs and Crime assistance to Member States to establish data collection systems; and (ii) Office on Drugs and Crime global activities to promote standardization of methodologies and key indicators for drug abuse data collection.

Outputs

17.44 During the biennium, the following outputs will be delivered:

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies (regular budget):

(i) Commission on Narcotic Drugs:

a. Parliamentary documentation: annual reports on the world situation with regard to drug abuse, based on responses to annual reports questionnaire and supplemental information provided by Governments (2); report on the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, based on responses to the biennial questionnaire;

(ii) Ad hoc expert groups (regular budget and extrabudgetary): global thematic expert group meeting on developing guidelines for the effective prevention of amphetamine-type stimulants abuse among youth; thematic expert group meeting for the development of

guidelines for effective HIV/AIDS prevention among drug abusers; and global expert group meetings on developing enhanced amphetamine-type stimulants abuse data collection capacity, and on improving drug abuse treatment data collection (2);

(b) Other substantive activities (regular budget):

(i) Recurrent publications: newsletters on prevention among youth (3);

(ii) Non-recurrent publications: effectiveness of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention: a review of evidence; improving amphetamine-type stimulants abuse data collection; improving drug abuse treatment data collection; and report on lessons learned in the prevention of amphetamine-type stimulants abuse among young people;

(iii) Technical material: maintenance and further enhancement of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System database for analysis and dissemination on drug abuse and demand reduction to Governments, research organizations, other international agencies and the general public;

(c) Technical cooperation (regular budget): advisory services: advisory services at the request of Member States concerning the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction; advisory services at the request of Member States for the development of enhanced data collection capacity in accordance with the 1998 Political Declaration.

Table 17.16 **Resource requirements: subprogramme 3**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2002-2003*	*2004-2005 (before recosting)*	*2002-2003*	*2004-2005*
Regular budget				
Post	716.6	716.6	4	4
Non-post	269.3	321.2	-	-
Total	**985.9**	**1 037.8**	**4**	**4**
Extrabudgetary	42 013.1	42 594.1	11	10

17.45 The amount of $1,037,800 provides for the funding of four posts, as well as general temporary assistance (redeployed from executive direction and management), expert group meetings, staff travel, external printing and other contractual services in order to carry out activities related in particular to the implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Demand Reduction and the Action Plan for its implementation, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session.

17.46 The subprogramme is also supported by 10 posts (9 Professional and 1 General Service) funded by extrabudgetary resources. These resources are used to supplement such regular budget activities as developing enhanced drug abuse data collection capacity at the national, regional and global levels to be able to provide informed inputs to various reports requested by the Commission, and to provide technical advice and assistance to Governments to strengthen and enhance national capacities, not only for analysing the drug abuse problem but also to identify best practice and design for demand reduction and to implement new or enhanced comprehensive and better quality national strategies and programmes to prevent and reduce drug abuse, thereby meeting the demand

reduction targets of the 1998 Political Declaration, in line with the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS.

Subprogramme 4
Supply reduction: elimination of illicit crops and suppression of illicit drug trafficking

Resource requirements (before recosting): $4,590,700

17.47 The subprogramme is under the responsibility of the Division for Operations and Analysis. The programme of work has been formulated drawing upon subprogramme 4 of programme 13 of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005.

Table 17.17 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective 1: To strengthen the capacity of Governments to measure the extent, causes and effects of illicit production and, on the basis of that information, to develop and implement effective countermeasures, including alternative development programmes.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Progress made in meeting goals and targets established in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development	(a) The number of countries, with the assistance of UNDCP, establishing or strengthening national strategies to reduce and eliminate illicit cultivation, including comprehensive measures such as programmes in alternative development, law enforcement and eradication *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: 26 countries Estimate 2002-2003: to be determined Target 2004-2005: to be determined
(b) The increased availability to Member States, national and international organizations and other institutions of reliable and timely guidance, data, information and analyses relating to the supply reduction aspects of the illicit drug phenomenon	(b) The number of countries that have established mechanisms to monitor illicit crop production, including in enclosed premises, and trafficking *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: 4 countries Estimate 2002-2003: 6 countries Target 2004-2005: 7 countries

(c) Acceptance and integration into development plans and international strategies of innovative approaches and best practices advocated by UNDCP on law enforcement and alternative development	(c) The number of countries incorporating the innovative approaches and best practices advocated by UNDCP on the eradication of illicit crops and alternative development into development plans *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: 16 countries Estimate 2002-2003: 18 countries Target 2004-2005: 20 countries
(d) An increase in regional and international cooperation between Member States in the field of supply reduction	(d) An increase in the number of countries actively cooperating against the illicit cultivation and trafficking of illicit drugs *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: 36 countries Estimate 2002-2003: 87 countries Target 2004-2005: 95 countries
(e) Improved control of precursors and the elimination or significant reduction of the illicit cultivation of the coca bush, the cannabis plant and the opium poppy by 2008 in accordance with articles 14 and 19 of the Political Declaration	(e) (i) An increase in the number of Member States designing and implementing more effective policies in order to eliminate or reduce significantly the illicit cultivation, including in enclosed premises, of the coca bush, the cannabis plant and the opium poppy *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: not available Estimate 2002-2003: to be determined Target 2004-2005: to be determined (ii) An increase in the number of countries reporting specific responses in precursor control, including cooperation in the international operations "Purple", "Topaz" and "Prism" *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: 30 countries Estimate 2002-2003: 79 countries Target 2004-2005: 83 countries

Objective 2: To assist and support, upon request, Member States, in particular transit and developing countries in need of such assistance and support, aiming at enhancing their capacity to fight illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including money-laundering, and the precursor chemicals required for their illicit production and manufacture, taking into account national plans and initiatives and emphasizing the importance of bilateral, subregional, regional and international cooperation in combating illicit drug trafficking.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Progress made to meet the goals and targets established in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session and the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors	(a) An increase in the number of transit States reporting successful drug control actions in terms of regional cooperation, interdiction, arrests and seizures *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: 104 countries Estimate 2002-2003: 108 countries Target 2004-2005: 112 countries
(b) Improved capacity of national drug and precursor testing laboratories in their support of law enforcement activities in drug control, based on the concept of "good laboratory practice"	(b) (i) The percentage of laboratories actively participating in the International Collaborative Exercises and performing at internationally accepted standards, in terms of both analysis and reporting of results, as evidenced by the results of the Exercises *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: 75 per cent Estimate 2002-2003: 85 per cent Target 2004-2005: 90 per cent (ii) The number of laboratories using technical information and reference materials prepared and distributed by UNDCP for drug and precursor analysis *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: 140 laboratories Estimate 2002-2003: 160 laboratories Target 2004-2005: 200 laboratories

(c) Increased use of law enforcement agencies, central production and worldwide distribution of drug and precursor identification kits	(c) Improved access to, and knowledgeable use of, tests for the rapid field detection of drugs and precursors *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: 1,185 test kits requested Estimate 2002-2003: 900 test kits requested Target 2004-2005: 1,000 test kits requested
(d) Increased capacity of Member States in implementing anti-money-laundering measures in the areas of law enforcement, prosecutions and the financial sector	(d) Number of countries receiving assistance from UNDCP, upon request, in enacting and implementing legislation related to money-laundering and proceeds of crime and establishing relevant institutions, including financial intelligence units *Performance measures*: 2000-2001: not available Estimate 2002-2003: 47 countries Target 2004-2005: 50 countries

External factors

17.48 The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that:

(a) Sufficient financial and human resources can be made available to assist Member States in meeting the goals and targets of the Political Declaration and action plans and other mandated activities;

(b) Increased support of the international community will become available for programmes to eliminate illicit crops and suppress illicit drug trafficking and money-laundering;

(c) Member States demonstrate a continued political commitment to eliminating illicit cultivation and combating illicit drug trafficking;

(d) Governments have the establishment/improvement of forensic support facilities high on their list of priorities;

(e) Governments appreciate the value of scientific support and forensic evidence to the judicial system and to operationally successful drugs intelligence programmes, and that they actively contribute to the integration of drug testing laboratories into the national drug control framework;

(f) Governments or agencies contribute their inputs, efforts and services in support of programme objectives;

(g) Drug testing laboratories cooperate with each other and with relevant authorities (e.g., law enforcement, health), within and between countries;

(h) Drug testing laboratories participate in the International Collaborating Exercises and provide the necessary documentation;

(i) Governments provide timely and accurate data.

Outputs

17.49 During the biennium, the following outputs will be delivered:[b]

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies (regular budget):

(i) Commission on Narcotic Drugs:

a. Parliamentary documentation: annual reports on the follow-up of the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development (2); official report on the world drug supply and trafficking situation based on the annual reports questionnaires on illicit drug supply (part III) submitted by Governments (1); report on regional trafficking trends in the Near and Middle East and South-West and Central Asia (1); report on regional drug trafficking trends in the American region (1); report on regional drug trafficking trends in Europe (1); report on regional drug trafficking trends in Asia and the Pacific (1); and report on regional drug trafficking trends in Africa (1);

b. Ad hoc expert groups: ad hoc expert group meetings to identify best practices in intelligence-led law enforcement (1); to review the latest developments in alternative development as a supply reduction strategy and to update the concept (1); to update and upgrade model legislation on money-laundering and include elements of counter-terrorist financing (1); on drug/precursor analysis and scientific support in drug control (1); and meetings of the Standing Panel on the International Quality Assurance Programme to analyse and evaluate the outcome of the two rounds per year of the International Collaborative Exercises (2);

(b) Other substantive activities (regular budget and extrabudgetary):

(i) Recurrent publications: biannual seizure reports (4); manuals/guidelines on procedural approaches and analytical methods for identification and analysis of controlled substances, and practical laboratory procedures and best practices (5); reprint/revised manuals/guidelines on methods for the identification and analysis of controlled drugs (2); revised multilingual dictionary/addendum to cover newly scheduled substances (1); and *Global Illicit Drug Trends* (2);

(ii) Non-recurrent publications: computer-based interactive training materials on anti-money-laundering law enforcement (1); and country profiles of Member States on money-laundering and related matters (1);

(iii) Technical material: data and facts on money-laundering collected, analysed and made available to States through the publication of studies and research on the issue, to enhance the knowledge of the international community on the money-laundering phenomenon (4); scientific and technical notes (2); selected bibliographies and articles on the identification and analysis of controlled drugs, chemicals and precursors (4); summary reports of the results of the International Collaborative Exercise (statistical analysis of data from participating laboratories) (8); and training modules on drug/precursor analysis and scientific support in drug control (2);

(c) Technical cooperation (regular budget and extrabudgetary):

(i) Advisory services: high-quality scientific support, information and advice to Governments, national and international organizations and institutions on a wide range of scientific and technical issues related to drug matters; missions to assist Member States with technical advice on law enforcement (8), on alternative development (6) and on drafting and implementing anti-money-laundering legislation (8);

(ii) Training courses, seminars and workshops: regional and subregional workshops or meetings of heads of drug testing laboratories, law enforcement officers and judicial authorities to promote collaboration between laboratory services and agencies involved in drug control (2); and regional or subregional workshops or meetings of law enforcement, legal and/or financial sector personnel to promote best practices in anti-money-laundering (2);

(iii) Fellowships and grants: training of 30 scientists and heads of national drug testing laboratories;

(iv) Field projects: national and regional projects related to strengthening and/or establishment of national drug testing laboratories (2); provision of approximately 1,000 reference samples to national drug testing laboratories; and provision of approximately 500 drug and precursor testing kits to national competent authorities.

Table 17.18 **Resource requirements: subprogramme 4**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2002-2003*	*2004-2005 (before recosting)*	*2002-2003*	*2004-2005*
Regular budget				
Post	2 856.3	3 309.0	17	21
Non-post	1 030.5	1 281.7	-	-
Total	**3 886.8**	**4 590.7**	**17**	**21**
Extrabudgetary	99 176.5	102 368.4	209	205

17.50 The amount of $4,590,700 provides for: (a) the continuation of 17 posts; (b) the establishment of one new P-4 post and one new P-3 post to strengthen the capacity of the subprogramme as follows. The incumbent of the proposed P-4 post would ensure continued technical support in the areas of strategy development, standard setting and quality control, promotion of best practices, and financing of alternative development programmes and projects. The incumbent of the proposed P-3 post would undertake the development of standards in drug testing, preparation of best practice guidelines, develop and elaborate technical guidelines, methods and an international frame of reference for national laboratories and for scientific support for drug control activities; (c) the inward redeployment of one P-2 post and one General Service post from executive direction and management to strengthen the subprogramme's mandated drug control research and analysis functions; and (d) an increase in non-post resources (travel, contractual service, acquisition and replacement of office equipment), in order to strengthen in particular, research and analysis capabilities, the scientific work of the Programme's laboratory, its global drug information databases and standards.

17.51 The subprogramme is also supported by 205 posts (98 Professional and 107 General Service) funded by extrabudgetary resources. These resources provide the bulk of the funds required to implement normative activities. These include the development and maintenance of a database for

estimates and long-term trend analysis as well as database on the Illicit Crop Monitoring Programme. This covers data on illicit crop cultivation, illicit drug trafficking and demand for illicit drugs. The International Money Laundering Information Network web site and the Anti Money Laundering International Database are also supported by extrabudgetary resources. In addition, purely technical cooperation activities are funded by extrabudgetary resources for the provision of assistance to Governments. This is designed to strengthen their national legislation on illicit drugs and precursor chemicals and proceeds of crime/money-laundering; build the capacity of their national drug testing laboratories, drug and intelligence analysts and financial intelligence units; and train their judges, prosecutors, law enforcement, financial investigators, financial regulators and other professionals, including drug analysts.

D. Programme support

17.52 Programme support includes the Programme Support Service which provides services in the area of budget and finance and management advisory services. Support services are also provided by the United Nations Office at Vienna, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts and are reimbursed under the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme. The proposed budget outline for the Fund for the biennium 2004-2005 was submitted to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for review in February 2003, and will be submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in April 2003.

Table 17.19 **Resource requirements**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2002-2003*	*2004-2005 (before recosting)*	*2002-2003*	*2004-2005*
Extrabudgetary	4 973.7	5 172.6	24	24

Table 17.20 **Summary of follow-up action taken to implement relevant recommendations of the internal and external oversight bodies and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions**

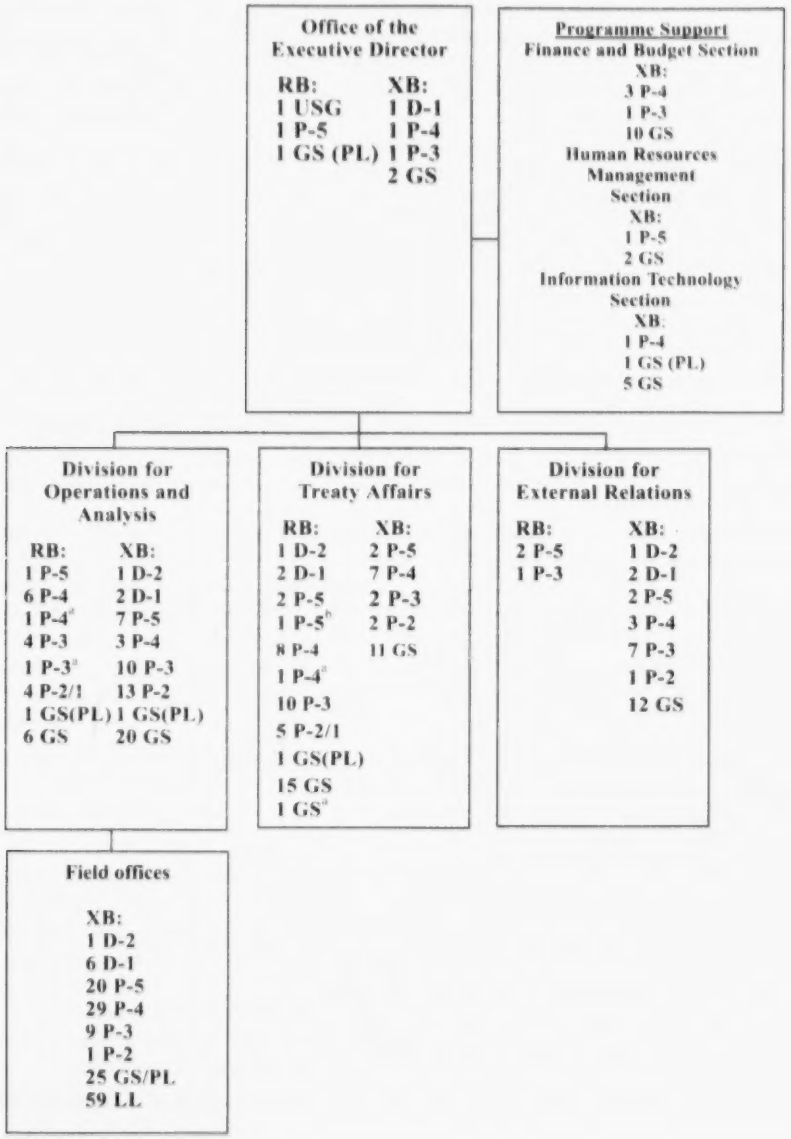
Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
Office of Internal Oversight Services (A/56/83)	
The Office recommended that management develop comprehensive annual plans for both UNDCP and CICP and that, based on those plans, areas of joint work be identified and pursued (para. 68).	Implementation is still in progress. Major areas identified for joint CICP and UNDCP action include servicing of the intergovernmental bodies, legal advisory services, especially with respect to the conventions relating to drug control, transnational organized crime and money-laundering and technical assistance for Afghanistan as well as joint work on fund raising, advocacy and public information.
The Office recommended that ODCCP not undertake any large-scale, long-term commitments without appropriate conceptual studies, feasibility research and reasonable assurances of donor support; and that such projects be prepared in collaboration with implementing partner organizations (para. 69).	Implementation is still in progress. In its resolution 44/20, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs endorsed the policy of the ODCCP to require a minimum level of 50 per cent funding prior to launching project activities, and for assigning general purpose funding remaining only after the requirements of the support budget have been met.
The Office recommended that a comprehensive evaluation of the Tajikistan Drug Control Agency's operational efficiency and effectiveness be conducted immediately and then repeated annually; that ODCCP consider the possibility of assigning a group of international instructors to observe its work and to provide necessary training on-site; and that ODCCP work out jointly with the Government of Tajikistan and donors a plan for the longer-term financial sustainability of the Agency (para. 70).	Implementation is still in progress.
The Office recommended that ODCCP put in place an organizational structure that provides an adequate framework for its activities and reduces the lines of authority reporting directly to the top; that the organization chart be documented and delineate clearly the functions and responsibilities of each responsibility centre, namely, by branch, section and unit, and ensure that those functions are mutually supportive; and that the structure correspond to the authorized staffing table (para. 71).	Implementation is still in progress. A more comprehensive review is now being undertaken.

Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
The Office recommended that ODCCP expeditiously re-establish the corporate review mechanisms for projects and programmes drawing on proven system-wide best practices and that such mechanisms be provided with sufficient staff support to ensure their continuity and effectiveness (para. 72).	Implemented.
The Office recommended that a determined effort be made to enhance the skills of those engaged in technical cooperation activities at CICP through training in project formulation, implementation and appraisal; that the CICP Operations Branch develop a strategy for technical cooperation and ensure that the activities and projects developed are in line with this strategy; and that the branch be involved in all stages of project development and should oversee the preparation and finalization of project documents, monitor implementation and assess the results achieved (para. 73).	OIOS, having reviewed status report submitted by UNODC in December 2002, has concluded that the recommendation has been fully implemented.
The Office recommended that quality control for research conducted and documents produced be established through peer review and steering committees; and that the research capacity of ODCCP be enhanced by engaging external experts for analytical work, including conceptual, methodological and strategic thinking (para. 74).	Implemented. The Steering Committee for *the World Drug Report* has met three times since the last update. The final outlines of all chapters have been approved and work is progressing according to schedule. The Publication Committee has agreed upon the organization of work. *Forum*, issued by CICP, applies peer review by its external board for its activities. The CICP organized crime survey is being carried out in close consultation with a dozen international experts, who met at Turin in 2001.
The Office recommended that immediate measures be taken to strengthen financial oversight at ODCCP; that they include providing programme managers with clear guidelines on budgetary, financial and personnel matters; that the authorities and responsibilities delegated to them not be infringed upon; and that programme managers be held fully accountable for exercising them properly (para. 75).	Implemented.

Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
The Office recommended that adequate programme oversight in ODCCP be established without delay; that monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects be strengthened through effective peer reviews and involvement of donors and recipient countries; that each manager be kept abreast of all aspects of programme evolution, problems encountered, costs involved and results achieved; and that the system provide regular feedback to top management and donors (para. 76).	Implementation is ongoing.
The Office recommended that the Executive Director, as a matter of urgency, delegate authority empowering the Director of CICP to control and certify all the resources appropriated to the crime programme (para. 77).	Implemented.
The Office recommended that UNDCP analyse the decline of the general-purpose fund margin available for future activities and make efforts to establish it at a level that would preclude a financial crisis in case unfavourable circumstances arise (para. 78).	Implementation is ongoing.
The Office recommended that management give priority to concluding the UNDCP-UNDP working arrangement containing a new, comprehensive and transparent system of cost recovery by UNDP (para. 79).	Implementation is ongoing.
The Office recommended that ODCCP establish guidelines on the modalities of project execution that would allow it to assess objectively and realistically the comparative advantages of various options and decide whether and when self-execution is cost-effective (para. 80).	Implementation is in progress.
The Office recommended that ODCCP ensure that its human resources management practices conform to United Nations regulations and rules for fairness, transparency and objectivity; and that it include a proper staff rotation system (para. 81).	Implemented.

United Nations International Drug Control Programme

Organizational structure and post distribution for the biennium 2004-2005


Office of the Executive Director
RB: 1 USG, 1 P-5, 1 GS (PL)
XB: 1 D-1, 1 P-4, 1 P-3, 2 GS
Programme Support
Finance and Budget Section
XB: 3 P-4, 1 P-3, 10 GS
Human Resources Management Section
XB: 1 P-5, 2 GS
Information Technology Section
XB: 1 P-4, 1 GS (PL), 5 GS
Division for Operations and Analysis
RB: 1 P-5, 6 P-4, 1 P-4[a], 4 P-3, 1 P-3[a], 4 P-2/1, 1 GS(PL), 6 GS
XB: 1 D-2, 2 D-1, 7 P-5, 3 P-4, 10 P-3, 13 P-2, 1 GS(PL), 20 GS
Division for Treaty Affairs
RB: 1 D-2, 2 D-1, 2 P-5, 1 P-5[b], 8 P-4, 1 P-4[b], 10 P-3, 5 P-2/1, 1 GS(PL), 15 GS, 1 GS[a]
XB: 2 P-5, 7 P-4, 2 P-3, 2 P-2, 11 GS
Division for External Relations
RB: 2 P-5, 1 P-3
XB: 1 D-2, 2 D-1, 2 P-5, 3 P-4, 7 P-3, 1 P-2, 12 GS
Field offices
XB: 1 D-2, 6 D-1, 20 P-5, 29 P-4, 9 P-3, 1 P-2, 25 GS/PL, 59 LL

Abbreviations: RB, regular budget; XB, extrabudgetary; GS (PL), General Service (Principal level).

[a] New posts.

[b] Reclassification.

Annex

Recurrent outputs not to be carried out in the biennium 2004-2005

A/52/6, paragraph	*Output*	*Quantity*	*Reason for discontinuation*
15.28 (a) (i)	Two meetings of the Subcommittee on Drug Control of the Administrative Committee on Coordination	2	The Subcommittee no longer exists as it is replaced by the Inter-Agency Network on Drugs and Crime
15.28 (b) (i)	Update on *The United Nations and Drug Control*	1	Information now available on the web site
	Total	**3**	